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The last famine announced to plague the people is a destitution of freight cars.

Those men who think they can drive Mr. Bryan off the track with Tammany's Judge Van Wyck have much to learn about the new Democratic party.

Colonel Jack Chinn has at length broken silence in Kentucky by declaring that ex-Governor Altgeld is regarded by the Democrats of that State as an Anarchist.

We shall not only hold the gold we now have, but we will continue to draw on the world's increasing stock, is the opinion of Horace White, of New York, a conservative financier.

The Detroit Free Press (Democratic) asks: "Why commit the folly of making the free coinage of silver the instrument of party defeat?" Many Democrats are asking that question, but no Bryanite has made any sort of an answer.

Under the new tax law of Illinois the appraisal of personal property in Cook county, which embraces Chicago, for the purpose of taxation is almost three times as much as it was last year. But a number of people are not happy at the change.

The scorching denunciation which ex-Governor Altgeld administered to Goebel and Goebelism in Kentucky may have little or no influence, but it puts Mr. Bryan in the attitude of a volunteer supporter of "thugs and thugism" in the candidacy of Goebel.

It was the expectation of the Bryan leaders in New Jersey that they would be able to control the Democratic state committee at its recent meeting. They even announced that Mr. Bryan would be indorsed, but the attempt to give such an indorsement failed by a decided vote.

When the political harlequin Lentz, who thinks he represents the Columbus (O.) district, aspires to be Mr. Bryan's running mate it is time the Bryan leaders should put some limit to the candidacy for the second place. Compared with Lentz, George Fred Williams is seriously sensible.

The bonds of the republic of Mexico bear 5 per cent. interest in gold. As Mexico is certain to meet its obligations its bonds should not bear a higher rate of interest than those of an American city. It is probable they would not if free coinage of silver had not made Mexico a silver-basis country.

The reports of the Chicago Record's correspondent at Manila of June 22, setting forth the losses of our troops, information of which General Otis has not given in his bulletins, as he says, are not borne out by the losses and discharges attributed to disease and wounds of the regiments now in San Francisco. The correspondent seems to hold General Otis responsible for keeping troops in the field when the heat was 120 degrees. Others howl after him because he did not push the fighting.

There seems to be a discrepancy between the Associated Press dispatch concerning the result of the primaries in Lucas county, Ohio, and that of the Cincinnati Enquirer giving the result of the convention in that county. The former declares that all the primaries elected McLean delegates, while the Enquirer, a day later, says the delegates chosen at the county convention composed of the delegates chosen at the primaries are pledged to General Sherwood. This means that Sherwood delegates in Toledo will be McLean delegates at the state convention. Mr. McLean, of the District of Columbia, has all the "slick" workers.

The Spanish consul general at Havana is authority for the statement that the home government has made arrangements to take back to Spain 4,000 destitute Spaniards, "who are without means of support and afraid to go into the interior of Cuba to work, owing to stories of brigandage." These people are probably a thriftless and lazy lot. They certainly are cowardly. The most reliable information from Cuba is that the stories of brigandage in the interior are grossly exaggerated and that there is room there for all who desire to work. The departure of these destitute and thriftless Spaniards makes 4,000 vacancies, which should be filled by able-bodied, industrious Americans. The ultimate regeneration of Cuba depends upon Americanizing it.

There must be a suspicion lurking about the intellects of the Goebel leaders in Kentucky that the advocacy of their candidate by the Louisville Courier-Journal may do him more harm than good. It may bring to Goebel's support the remnant of anti-16-to-1 Democrats, but will it not, by its constant reiteration of its belief in the gold standard and expansion, displease many more voters, particularly if, in the advocacy of its opinions, it attacks or ridicules Mr. Bryan? To illustrate: In the issue of yesterday is a column and a half criticism of the recent article of Mr. Bryan in the Independent on expansion. A part of this criticism is of a character that can be called scathing. In combating Mr. Bryan's assertion that "monarchies are founded on force and republics on consent," the Courier-Journal points out some governments which are called monarchies, like Great Britain, which rest upon consent, while the Republic of Mexico is really an autocracy. It tells Mr. Bryan that those governments are best which spring from the characteristics of the people and answer their needs. It tells Mr. Bryan that his statement that all government must be by force or consent "is to display not merely ignorance of actual governments existing in the world, but to betray a misconception of the meaning and significance of the terms." The Courier-Journal then quotes the last paragraph of Mr. Bryan's paper, "because it is such a mingling of truth and error, because it is an illustration of his faulty style of public pleading." It tells Mr. Bryan that he is playing directly into the hands of Mr. McKinley. It accuses him of "quibbling." The editorial closes with the declaration that such temerity as Mr. Bryan displays is recklessness and folly. It cannot be that such a smashup of the Democratic idol will help Goebel.

THE GROWTH AND CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

The concentration of wealth by life insurance companies, banks and trust companies has been used by those who assail "the money power" as if this wealth was largely the property of the managers or companies. If there is a money power in the country the institutions named constitute it because they are the great lenders of money. When those who are constantly denouncing moneyed institutions for political effect come to realize the growth of such forms of wealth as these institutions represent they will find fresh cause for alarm and expletives. A well-known life insurance company recently advertised extensively that it had on its books $1,000,000,000 of insurance, and that, in transacting this enormous business, it had accumulated aggregate assets amounting to $270,000,000. All of this has been accomplished in forty years. In 1890 the assets of the company were $107,000,000. During the intervening period it accumulated $163,000,000. The New York trust companies afford another illustration of the almost marvelous concentration of wealth. Jan. 1, 1892, these trust companies had $300,000,000, while the last report shows that they have $722,000,000. Eighteen months ago they had $483,000,000. That is, in a year and a half the trust companies have added 50 per cent. to their deposits. Still another illustration is found in the increased deposits of the 121 national banks having over $5,000,000 deposited. A year ago there were only ninety-one such banks. The twenty-five banks which head these lists had over $1,000,000,000 of deposits June 30, 1899, compared with $732,000,000 June 14, 1898—a gain of $268,000,000, or 35 per cent. in a little less than a year. A part of this gain should be attributed to the absorption of smaller banks by larger ones.

This vast amount of wealth represented by the surplus of a life insurance company, the trust companies and the larger national banks is the property of hundreds of thousands of individuals. Life insurance is now one of the popular forms of saving money. Years ago many thought life insurance had reached its limit. Now, with companies carrying billions of dollars on life insurance policies, and the rapid increase of the volume of insurance written during the past ten years, those who consider the matter must come to the conclusion that there is no limit to the investment of savings in life insurance policies. The surplus or assets of these companies, instead of belonging to the managers of the companies, belongs to hundreds of thousands of policy holders all over the country. So with the deposits in national banks and trust companies. The owners of comparatively small amounts of money have come to the conclusion that it is safer in the hands of bankers who have shown a capacity to manage large institutions with safety and profit than it is to keep it in their own possession or to attempt to invest it themselves. These vast sums of money, constituting a large part of the loanable money of the country, belong to hundreds of thousands of investors. That it is rapidly increasing in recent years, compared with ten or twenty years ago, is a sure indication that a large and increasing number of salary and wage earners are accumulating property, while the rapid increase of such deposits the past two years proves an unprecedented period of prosperity. It certainly disproves the oft-repeated assertion that the very few rich are growing richer and the very many poor are growing poorer.

There are those who see grave danger in the concentration of so much wealth in the larger institutions. Doubtless many explanations will be made for such growth, but the obvious one is that depositors seem to have come to the conclusion that large and conservatively managed institutions never fail, and because this is the case they put their money in them.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL.

The result of Aguinaldo's appeal to the powers for recognition of Filipino independence will be awaited with some curiosity. The appeal itself is an ingenious bit of sophistry and does credit to Aguinaldo's cunning, though not to his candor. Its weakness lies in the fact that it ignores American ownership of the Philippines and treats the Americans as invaders and trespassers. Much stress is laid on the argument that the Filipinos had conquered the sovereignty of the islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris, and therefore Spain was in no position to cede the islands to the United States. This is not true. The insurgents had gained some victories and important advantages before the treaty of peace was signed, but they had by no means gained their independence or wrested the sovereignty of the islands from Spain. The latter never would have relinquished her sovereignty to the insurgents, and with Cuba and the war with the United States off her hands she would have made short work of the insurrection in the Philippines. The fact that in the negotiation at Paris she held out for several weeks against surrendering the Philippines to the United States showed that she regarded her title to the islands as uncloaded by anything the insurgents had done. From a legal and international point of view her sovereignty over the islands continued until, by the fortune of war, she was forced to surrender it to the United States. It is due to Spain to say that since the cession of the islands to the United States she has acted honorably and consistently in refusing to recognize the independence of the Filipinos or to regard them otherwise than as subject to American authority. Anxious as she has been for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, she has refused to purchase their release by making a treaty of peace and friendship with the insurgents, because that would mean recognition of their independence. Having transferred her sovereignty and assigned the islands and all their belongings to the United States Spain declines to recognize the independence of those who have continued against the United States the rebellion which they began against her. This is a consistent and honorable attitude on the part of Spain.

If this government considered it important or worth while to intercept Aguinaldo's appeal and prevent it from reaching the powers it could probably do so. The appeal was sent to all the foreign consuls in Manila, with a request that they forward it to their respective governments. As these consuls are accredited to the United States and hold their exequatur from this government a friendly request from Washington that the appeal be ignored would probably be complied with. It is quite possible the consuls may adopt that line of action of their own motion. As mere commercial representatives they are under no obligation to forward to their governments a paper issued by the leader of an insurrection against a friendly power and which seeks to raise an important international question. If the paper had been sent to the various ministers at Washington they might feel obliged, as a perfunctory official act, to forward it to their respective governments, but consuls are not ministers, and they are under no sort of obligation to comply with Aguinaldo's request. But, even if forwarded, it is not likely to receive any attention. Powers that did not recognize the independence of the Filipinos when they were fighting against Spain are much less likely to do so now they are fighting a vastly stronger power. Every power in Europe knows that the United States is fully able and fully determined to establish its authority in the Philippines and that the inhabitants of the islands have no earthly chance of gaining their independence except by laying down their arms and making peace with the United States. Moreover, other nations know that in the interests of humanity and civilization it is infinitely better that the islands should come under the control of the United States than that the present insurrection should succeed. Under these circumstances no government would be likely to stultify itself by recognizing the independence of a band of demoralized rebels, without a capital, a congress or the semblance of a government. The appeal has every appearance of being a big bluff and the last card of the leader of a lost cause.

THE ATTACKS ON GEN. OTIS.

Senator Hawley, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday, was asked just before his departure, if he thought General Otis was likely to be relieved of command in the Philippines. He answered:

I don't think so. I don't see why he should be. I have a great deal of confidence in him. Of course there is a great howl going up from the yellow journals. They began with Surgeon General Sternberg and tried to kill him, then they shifted to Alger and finished him, and now they do not see any one to go for but Otis.

Senator Hawley is a veteran soldier and a level-headed man, and as well qualified to speak regarding military affairs as any man now in public life. His brief outline of the course pursued by anti-administration papers is strictly true. He might have added that they tried to kill off General Shafter, who, whatever his defects may have been, conducted to a successful conclusion one of the most brilliant and decisive military campaigns recorded in the annals of any country. No matter who was in General Otis's place, he would be subject, under present conditions, to the same attacks. Yet it is doubtful if any other commander could have done more with the means at his disposal and the difficulties to be overcome, and even General Miles or General Merritt might not have accomplished as much, capable and experienced officers as they are. Recently the anti-administration papers have given as much prominence and circulation as possible to criticisms of General Otis made by some of the officers and soldiers returning from the Philippines. There are always grumblers and kickers in every army—at least in every American army—who can point out the mistakes of the general in command and tell how the campaign might, could and should have been conducted. A common sailor on one of Dewey's ships is reported as saying that the destruction of the Spanish fleet was not much of an exploit, "they were all old tubs." Critics of this kind seem to be a necessary evil under our system. And now they are reenforced by a foreigner, Commander St. John, of the British cruiser Peacock, who says General Otis is utterly ignorant of the necessities or the responsibilities of a campaign in the tropics, and that "he has 5,000 dead to his account," and has no grasp of the situation. What does Commander St. John know about campaigning in the tropics and what situation has he ever grasped? Has he ever smelt powder, or set a squadron in the field? Ten to one there is not an American corporal in the Philippines who could not teach him more about the science and practice of war than he ever dreamed of. As a matter of fact the total number of deaths among our troops in the Philippines by battle and disease has been less than eight hundred.

Public criticism of General Otis should cease. It is based on ignorance, and is both ungracious and ungrateful. It is evident now that he has not had an adequate force for the work in hand, and while he may have made some mistakes it is by no means certain that another commander would not have made more. An officer who is doing his "level best" to maintain the honor of the flag on the other side of the globe should not be hounded by attacks in the rear.

Dispatches from Mexico indicate that President Diaz has adopted a vigorous policy in quelling the Yaqui Indian insurrection. He has demonstrated his ability in other directions in unmistakable ways, and now he has a chance to show it in the conduct of war. The Yaquis are a dangerous tribe, and if handled with gloves or met with a rosewater policy might give the Mexican government a great deal of trouble. It is evident they are not to be handled or dealt with in that way. The standing army of Mexico consists of 7,200 cavalry, 2,300 artillery and 23,000 infantry. The infantry is armed with Mauser rifles, the cavalry with carbines of the same make and the artillery with the latest improved field pieces and mountain guns. President Diaz, of Indian extraction himself, knows how to deal with rebellious Indians, and in his present position he has autocratic power to use the army as he pleases without saying "By your leave" to Congress or to public opinion. The result is likely to be a short, sharp and decisive campaign against the Yaquis, from which older and more powerful republics might take a lesson.

A naval attache of the Japanese legation at St. Petersburg predicts that Russia will eventually abandon the great Transsiberian Railway on which work has been in progress for several years past. He bases his prediction on the fact that some parts of the road, which he has traversed, are very poorly constructed or else have suffered great impairment from the extreme cold. He says the road for long distances is almost impassable, and that it would be out of the question to transport an army over it. The prediction of the Japanese is doubtless incorrect. All that he says regarding the present condition of the road may be true, but it does not follow that Russia will abandon an enterprise of such great pith and moment, and on which such an enormous amount of money has been spent. The objects to be attained by the Transsiberian Railroad are part of a far-reaching policy, and Russia is not in the habit of being balked in its undertakings or surrendering to ordinary obstacles. The Czar's government would be more likely to reconstruct every mile of the railroad than abandon it.

The present Emperor of Germany sometimes talks too much and takes himself rather too seriously on the question of the divine right of kings, but nevertheless he is an able man and a far-seeing one. In an interview accorded to Representative Foss, who is now traveling in Europe, he is reported as saying that "the future of nations lies on the ocean," and he added: "The stronger the nation is at sea the more others will hesitate to begin hostilities. The increase of navies, therefore, is in reality the best peace conference." This is a little too sweeping, because it seems to call for a progressive and indefinite increase of navies, but it is true that the future of nations lies on the ocean. The recent expansion of the United States has been on that line, and everything points to the necessity of still further developing our naval power.

A car manufacturing company of Philadelphia is about to submit a bid for furnishing sixty-seven postal trolley cars for the French government. The United States consul at Marseilles recently wrote to the State Department that "the French government would naturally prefer to have the new cars constructed in France, but as the American postal cars have advantages greatly superior to anything known upon the European continent, it may be worth the while of American manufacturers to submit proposals." The Philadelphia firm which will bid on this contract is now building sixty cars for lines in Paris, and a few days ago received a cable order for nearly six-hundred trucks. It really looks as if we were capturing the markets of the world.

The American consul at Marseilles reports that the city authorities at that place offer a reward of 1 franc for the head of every rat that has perished from the plague. The question is, would not the happy native with the head of the plague-infected rat accumulate a few of the disease germs during the process of decapitation and the delivery of the goods?

After an able review of the thugism, gunism and knifeism in Kentucky, Mr. Altgeld wisely concludes that it is questionable whether it is advisable for him to attempt to stump the State for Goebel. The weapons of anarchy have been known to turn upon the disciples of that form of political agnosticism.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Got Something.

"So you came back from the Klondike empty handed?"

"Yes; my hands were empty, but my feet were full of chilblains."

The Shamrock.

"Groarty, I suppose you don't want the British yacht to win?"

"Av coorse not, but, by gorry, I do wish she had another name."

Even Up.

Whene'er she spoke about a vase,
She said it was a vawze.
Meanwhile, her father said becaze,
Where others said because.

House Still Incompletely Furnished.

Waggs—I have been married eighteen years and life is still a honeymoon.

Jaggs—Does that account for your folks being compelled to borrow so many things?

The Anderson Movement.

New York Independent.

The trade union of glass workers in Anderson, Ind., has decided to prosecute the window-glass manufacturing companies of that State under a statute which provides for the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation which departs from the purpose for which it was organized. They take this step to prevent the companies from entering the combination now being formed in the East. But they will only waste their time and money. That method of attacking combinations was tested long ago. The new combination will be in the eyes of the law not a trust, but a duly chartered corporation. It will acquire the Indiana companies or their factories by purchase, or by transactions which the courts will regard as a purchase. It will be able to dispense with the Indiana charters if the courts shall take them away, but the Indiana companies cannot be prevented from selling their property to a company organized elsewhere. The question is no longer one of trust associations and secret agreements designed to suppress competition, but one concerning the magnitude of the operations and the powers of corporations which acquire by processes equivalent to purchase the property and good will of smaller corporations. With respect to the window-glass industry, there is also to be considered the question whether a corporation which puts an end to competition in the home market should be protected by a high tariff duty on foreign window glass, a duty which makes it possible for the incorporated combination to exact safely from American consumers prices above the level which would be determined by domestic competition.

Those Chinese Horses.

Philadelphia Record

Much ado is being made about an alleged refusal of China to permit the export of horses bought in that country for our army in the Philippines, on the ground that the animals are contraband of war. To be sure, a prohibition thus grounded would be tantamount to a declaration of neutrality by China, and would imply a recognition by her of the Filipinos as belligerents. It is to be doubted, however, whether the government at Peking knows anything of our efforts to procure horses in a country in which such animals are almost as rare as snakes in Ireland, and if an interdict to the effect stated has really been issued it will probably be found to have been the act of some obscure local official on a strike for backsheesh.

Can Live in the Tropics.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

All this talk of the impossibility of white men living in the tropics is sheer foolishness as long as we have the pointed examples of the Spaniards and the Portuguese and the experience of the Dutch in Java and Sumatra. Nor are other proofs of the same nature wanting, such as that given by the English in South Africa. Americans can live in the Philippines safely and happily, and to argue in opposition is false and mischievous. But there must be sound government and sanitary science, such as we are establishing by sure steps in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Foiled by Jiminez.

Boston Herald.

The pronunciation of his name is said to be something like Himineth, which will account for the cold and haughty indifference with which the perfunctory comic paragraphers have boycotted it.

Big Job Ahead of Him.

Baltimore American.

Admiral Dewey seems to be coming to the conclusion that sinking an opposing fleet is but a small detail as compared to the labor of evading wholesale lionizing.

Looking for Filling.

Louisville Commercial.

The State of Texas, having driven out the corporations, is looking about for something

FROM $2.50 TO $6 A DAY

NORTHWESTERN FARMERS OFFERING BIG WAGES TO HARVESTERS.

Labor Scarce in the Wheat-Growing Sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas—Women Working.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Times-Herald says: "Just think of it!" exclaimed a Canal-street employment agent yesterday, "$6 a day for engineers to run threshing machines, $4 a day for feeders, $4 for good sack men and $2.25 and $2.50 for common harvest hands, including board. This is the word from Minnesota and the Dakotas. There is no hot air about the figures. They are offered by good people with cash pay. And yet the big farmers in the Northwest complain that they can't get enough hands to harvest their wheat."

Asked as to what he and other Chicago agents were doing toward supplying the demands of the Northwestern farmers, the Canal-street man said: "We are sending hundreds of unemployed men from Chicago to the harvest fields in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. And they are good men, experienced and able for the work, many of whom have been there before and know what they are about. Almost every evening we are shipping harvest hands in parties of ten, twenty or more to Minneapolis. The Chicago-St. Paul lines have pooled the harvest hand business and made an open rate of $7 for these men. The commission of the employment agents is $1, making the total cost of transportation to Minneapolis $8. At Minneapolis the harvest hand parties are met by the agents of the big farmers of the Dakotas and northern Minnesota. The men as a rule are employed on the spot and given free fare to the fields. In case transportation is not provided the men are given a half-fare rate to any point they may wish to reach."

According to representations made to men seeking harvest work they may contract for employment by the month and receive assurance of steady jobs lasting ten to twelve weeks or three months. The actual harvesting of the grain begins about Aug. 1 and lasts until the latter part of September. After this comes the threshing and storing of the wheat. The threshing is not all done until Jan. 1, and sometimes later. So the promise is held out to men able to do honest work of employment for sixty or ninety days. There are no temptations for spending money. Thus at $2.50 a day a man would be able to save $120 to $195, less what he would lay out for tobacco and a few small incidentals. A laboring man must be regarded as very fortunate who can save over $100 in so short a time. While $2.25 to $2.50 is the rate in the midst of harvest, when to save the crop from rotting the grain must speedily be cut and stacked, wages subsequently fall to $1.75 and $2 for the threshing, etc.

The board which goes with the wages is of the best. It is to the interest of the farmers to feed their men well, the outdoor work being of a character that requires the best of nourishment. Camp cooks are in demand at $3 a day. All the big farms of 5,000 acres or more have their camping outfits, so that the help may be fed and lodged in the fields. These camps are moved from point to point in the vast wheat fields for the convenience of the workers, and they are often several miles distant from the farmhouses, too far for the men to travel back and forth mornings and evenings and at noon hours.

"Ho! for the Dakotas and the harvest fields!" is the slogan on the sidewalk along the west side of Canal street, south of Madison, these days. All the agencies are busy registering applicants and getting up parties for daily shipment.

Hundreds of laborers are scattered about reading big red placards and discussing probabilities. That is, some are laborers, some have once been laborers, and some are going to be laborers when they get work—praying meanwhile that they may not find it. The harvest job is the star attraction. It offers the maximum of wages, including an assurance of the best farmhouse grub and plenty of it, and last, but not least, a good chance to save up money against the coming winter. Many of the best hands are men who have been out there in former seasons. They know the lay of the land and go back year after year to make enough money in the fall to keep them in comfort during the zero weather. The farmers like these able-bodied and experienced hands most highly, and they have the first call. They are more reliable than the migratory chaps who squander their earnings in riotous living, working a little while in the north during the summer and fall, and drifting south to the levees and other public works during the winter.

Word came from the Nebraska and western Iowa harvest fields the other day that farmers could not get help enough to harvest their crops. Now the same reports come from the wheat fields of the Dakotas. This shortage of laborers has in many localities made it necessary for the farmers to press women and boys into service cutting, hauling and stacking grain.

This business of hiring harvest hands in Chicago during July and August and shipping them out to the Northwest has grown to be enormous. The railroads have found it important enough to make it a pooling issue. In one agency it was learned that last season between 3,000 and 4,000 hands were shipped by it alone. The business will be equally large this year. Most of the men who seek this work are mechanics temporarily out of work in the city, or strong young farmers from outlying towns in Indiana and Illinois who have left their work at home in such order that they can go out and profit by the big wages offered in the Northwest.

It is an optimistic situation. "The railroads," says an Eastern authority, "cannot get cars enough to carry the freight that is crowding upon them. The farmers cannot hire men enough to harvest the crops. The manufacturers, the traders, the mechanics, men of every occupation are making money."

TRIBUTE TO BESSONIES.

Archbishop Ireland Eulogizes the Indianapolis Clergyman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The second day of the twenty-ninth convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America opened with a memorial mass at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, in honor of the members of the order who have died during the year. Father O'Brien, of Ohio, acted as celebrant of the requiem mass, while Father Hodnett, of Chicago, was deacon, Father Shanley, of Hartford, Conn., subdeacon, and Father Ryan, of Chicago, acted as master of ceremonies. Routine business of the convention was taken up when the session was called to order to-day. Philadelphia was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The feature of the session was an address by Archbishop Ireland, in which the distinguished prelate eulogized Mgr. Bessonies, of Indianapolis, who has been prominent in Catholic temperance work for a generation, and who was present. The archbishop exhorted the delegates to enlist the efforts as well as the subscriptions of their friends in the work of fighting the liquor traffic, and concluded by urging that steps be taken for the preparation of a history of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, so the crusade against the saloon might be renewed at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The suggestion was adopted and a committee of five was appointed to prepare for the publication of a history and report at the convention next year. Archbishop Ireland was elected a member of the committee. At the afternoon session the report of the committee on resolutions was received.

All the national officers of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America were re-elected unanimously. They are as follows: President, Bishop Tierney, Hartford, Conn.; first vice president, J. Washington Kogue, Philadelphia; second vice president, Walter J. Gibbons, Chicago; third vice president, Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, St. Louis; secretary, Rev. F. P. Doyle, New York; treasurer, Rev. D. S. McGillicuddy, Worcester, Mass. The business of the convention concluded with the election of officers.

Woman on the Warpath.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 10.—Mrs. William Montgomery, wife of a farmer residing near Dearborn, endeavored to exterminate several witnesses who had testified against her in a recent suit for slander. Armed with a revolver she searched the home of Mack Van Meter, whom she intended to kill, but he escaped. She then called Van Meter's sister, Mrs. Hannibal Collier, to the door and fatally shot her. Mrs. Montgomery started toward the home of another witness but was arrested.

Colored Knights Templars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Fifteen grand commanderies of the Colored Knights Templars of Kentucky and Indiana held their conclave here to-day, with about seventy-five delegates present. Most Eminent Grand Commander M. T. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., presided. The day was taken up with the appointing of committees, hearing of reports of grand officers for the year and discussion of ways and means for the advancement of the order. The conclave will close with the election of officers.

MORMONS NOT MOBBED.

No Serious Harm Done to the Elders in Southern States.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 10.—President Rich, of the Southern headquarters of the Mormon propaganda in this city, gave out the following statement to-day: "There has been so much sensational matter sent out from here regarding recent mobbings of elders which has caused much uneasiness to relatives, and we have received so many telegrams and letters making inquiry of elders, that I deem it necessary to make a statement of facts. There is absolutely no truth in the statements published in Salt Lake papers concerning rewards offered for the arrest of mobbers. We have had some trouble in a number of places, but so far our elders have escaped injury. As a rule they are treated nicely, and the trouble we encounter generally comes from among the more ignorant class, headed by religious bigots, who draw their inspiration directly or indirectly from ministers located in Salt Lake City."

Charges Outrages to Politics.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—At the Mormon headquarters here the Mormon troubles in the southern part of the United States are partly ascribed to their "recent successes, but chiefly to their political opponents, who wish to see Utah reduced again to the position of a Territory." Elder Anderson claims wonderful successes lately in the Southern States. He says: "Over a hundred branches were founded in 1898. The outbreak is distinctly political. They do not attack our doctrines and cannot dispute the good we do. We have established branches in places where hitherto there has been neither church nor chapel. There is a widespread anti-Mormon organization. We rarely prosecute disturbers. Justice is justice, and we like to get it; but our instructions from St. Lake are to avoid prosecution wherever possible. Even when the police chief of Lincoln advised prosecution we declined."

VALPARAISO GRADUATES

MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR IN HISTORY OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Diplomas Have Been Issued to 1,255 Students, and the Daily Attendance Averaged 2,231.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Aug. 10.—The twenty-sixth annual commencement exercises of the Northern Indiana Normal School were held to-night in the college auditorium, where 2,500 people were present to hear the address delivered by Hon. Charles T. Steck, of Shamokin, Pa. With the exercises to-night closed the greatest year of the school. Every State and Territory and many foreign countries have had representatives here the past year among the 3,247 students enrolled. The average daily attendance was 2,231. During the year, including this evening, diplomas have been given to 1,255 students, as fololws: Commercial, 223; teachers, 524; elocution, 30; music, 26; pedagogy, 6; classics, 28; scientific, 130; pharmacy, 80; shorthand, 171; law, 37. The graduates represent thirty-one States, two Territories and Persia, Italy and The Netherlands. Those graduating to-night and receiving degrees and diplomas were:

Classic Class—Edward Crain, J. De Grull, Samuel Dyson, J. W. Elliott, P. J. Faust, Mary R. Hanson, W. W. Hoiliday, Charlie T. King, Matilda Maslin, Melnotte Miller, A. B. Reagan, Walter L. Ross, Clara S. Stott, William H. Shifley.

Psychology and Pedagogy—John W. McKee, Fred Sillery, Henry H. Wilson.

Fine Art—Clara Lilliedale, Isabel Simmon.

Scientific Class—I. G. Alexander, Smith H. Axtel, William E. Baily, Florence E. Barclay, Samuel V. Barton, Adda Bartow, Anna F. Beard, Alice M. Beckwith, Harriet L. Bell, Fred M. Bell, Lee G. Bunnell, Belle M. Cann, Eugene L. Carney, William H. Carr, J. Rolla Cash, Aibert W. Cloud, D. E. Cone, Birdie F. Crain, William D. Crawford, Ida F. Crego, Lester Crego, John Darst, James E. Davis, Russell Davis, Willis L. Davis, John E. Davison, Peter H. Donkers, Emma D. Ering, James C. Ertel, James H. Evans, C. B. Farmer, Flora D. Ferrell, Etta M. Findeisen, George R. Fish, Charles S. Fisher, Samuel S. Frederick, Eleanor S. Gaffney, Frank M. Gaines, D. W. Gillespie, Gipson P. Gilimer, H. B. Goodin, Flora M. Grady, Otto G. Groth, Charles C. Haag, J. N. Hagan, M. E. Halcomb, Olaf Halvorson, W. E. Hamil, Nellie W. Harring, Alice G. Henninger, William H. Hensley, L. M. Herrington, Fannie H. Hitchcock, Edward G. Hoffman, Ira M. Hole, F. M. Holloway, Ida M. Huebethal, A. L. Hunter, Martha Jackson, Grace I. Jackson, Amanda V. Johnson, Clarence I. Jones, Carl Lampland, Marion C. Lasell, James P. Lawyer, J. B. Lemasters, C. R. Lenhart, Kathryn L. Lewis, James P. Lewis, William F. Lewis, William A. Lewis, Noble Little, Homer M. Little, Zay Little, Edgar H. Little, James R. Locke, Peter A. Loar, Anna Lyons, David E. McCurtain, R. H. McMillan, T. F. McNeil, A. F. Malmstone, Minnie S. Marquart, Ivy Miller, Robert P. Millsaps, John O. Moen, George P. Morse, Elmer J. Nelson, George Niess, John W. Olsen, George Ordahl, L. N. Pennock, Clara J. Peters, Charles J. Pfleuger, Luther A. Pfleuger, Dallas Phemister, W. H. Rendleman, Orville J. Ritter, Flavius W. Roberts, Carrie O. Ross, B. K. Savre, W. F. Schluenz, Walter Scott, William J. Scott, Evelyn Shedd, Samuel P. Shull, Fred Sillery, Grace M. Smith, Ray L. Smith, Bert H. Smith, Jesse L. Smith, Nellie Snider, J. J. Stanford, Morton Stults, C. T. Thompson, Edwin L. Thompson, Lorenzo Toothman, W. B. Van Horne, Francesco Ventresca, Andrew Warner, David H. Weir, Victor A. Welman, S. H. Welty, Helen Whigam, E. V. Wierman, E. A. Williams, Nelle G. Wilson, E. R. Womack, E. C. Worstell, Fred E. Younkin.

Pharmacy Class—D. Fay Ahearn, Henry L. Ambre, C. M. Ames, Archie William Armstrong, W. S. Beard, J. B. Brown, E. H. Burns, Carl Martin Cahill, Frank E. Carter, John Thomas Cassady, Charles H. Caswell, Winfield Scott Cluxton, Horace Cobb, Thomas O. Cole, John Darst, Ross M. Davis, Chester W. De Mott, Walter S. Eastes, Royal Lacey Eddington, S. Ellison, Earl T. Finney, William N. Fisher, Ernest Keitter Foltz, Alvin G. Fritsche, Donald W. Garrett, Shaul George, Robert W. Graham, Adam Nicholas Hafele, William Earle Hamill, O. C. Hargreaves, H. W. Hathaway, Thomas J. Horsley, Henry Hubert, jr., Eugene Jalbert, George N. Jewett, Edgar Vance Jones, William Y. Jones, Edna Pearl Keehn, Jesse D. Keehn, Gustav E. Lomen, James McNiven, M. J. Mahoney, William Allison Mankey, William Manes, George Philip Miller, James Francis Murray, Robert L. Neale, Otis B. Nesbit, Frank E. Neupert, William H. Noel, Edwin A. Noon, C. A. Norton, Edward J. Obenchain, Arthur D. Ort, George T. Overfield, A. B. M. Parker, George Pfender, Roland Hodge Phillips, Arthur L. Purdy, T. E. Rainier, Bertha L. Reck, Charles Frederick Leville Reed, Albert Euing Reynolds, Chas. J. Richter, Charles W. Rorabeck, Victor Rose, Thomas Clarence Ryan, George F. Schreiber, A. R. Sell, Frank Lewis Snyder, Rudolph J. Tiedeman, Ellsworth Walkington, Fred M. White, E. S. Whitmer, Edwin Elmer Wiesner, Wendell J. Wilson.

Music Class—Inez Francisco, Hugh R. Roberts, Thomas F. Hughes, Johanna Engebo, Edna Nichols, Nona Bartow, Lizzie B. Sawyer, Maud Nelson, Maud Lane Crittenden, Josephine Elster, Addie Sturtevant, Janet Watson, Oregon French, Henry Knoess, John Schultz, Emil Walters, Harry Moore.

Elocution Class—Robert E. Adolph, Mary Barrett, Edna E. Francisco, Winnifred Grady, Clifton J. Hobbs, Mrs. Lillie Leavitt, John J. McCaffrey, Roland H. McMillan, Edith V. Norris, Paris H. Renshaw.

Kronmann Attended Wife's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Nathan Kronmann, the commission merchant, committed to the Tombs yesterday on suspicion of having killed his wife, Annie Kronmann, last Monday, was permitted to attend the murdered woman's funeral to-day under police guard. When brought into the room where the body lay Kronmann wept and moaned and appeared to be completely broken down.

Ties Placed on the Track.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ia., Oct. 10.—A third attempt was made to wreck a car on the Park and Falls Electric Railway last night by placing obstructions on the track. Manager Park discovered a stranger throwing ties across the track and shot four times at him. The man escaped, but his hat was picked up to-day with a bullet hole through it. Arrests are expected to be made.

MONEY TO BAR WITCHES

STRANGE CHARGE AGAINST AN ALLEGED GERMAN DOCTOR.

Accused of Taking Pay for Protection Against Evil Spirits—Superstitious Chicagoans "Bled."

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Tribune says: Joseph Wilhoff, who claims he can stop the grass from growing and says he is on familiar terms with seventy-seven different kinds of evil spirits, is under $1,000 bonds at the Sheffield-avenue Police Station, charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. He is accused by Frank Handowsky and wife, 209 Fletcher street, who run a small truck farm, with telling them that their lettuce and cabbage would not grow if they did not pay him to keep away a blight which he alleged he had power to send upon them. Handowsky says he believed in the power of the "witch doctor" and gave up $40 for "protection." He now wants his money back.

Wilhoff was arrainged before Justice Mahoney yester